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The Woman Voter and The Newsletter

Vol. IV. CHRISTMAS, 1913. No. 12.

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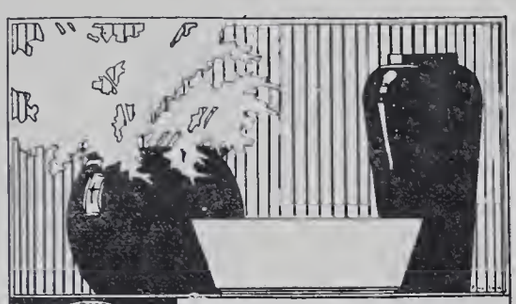

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Organ of The Woman Suffrage Party and the
New York State Woman Suffrage Association

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SUFFRAGE AND THE FUSION VICTORY.

THE Woman Suffrage Party exists, not to help men in their civic dilemmas, but to win votes for women. Hence, in the dramatic and stirring campaign which ended in a great Fusion victory on the 4th of November, our organization was merely an interested spectator. Some of our members, to be sure, had political affiliations, and many of them had decided convictions on this year's issues, but as a Party, we pursued a non-committal Fabian policy of waiting until after 1915 to express our political opinions.

As far as the suffrage amendment goes, the personnel of this Legislature does not concern us, neither are we directly affected by the next administration of New York City.

But we are profoundly concerned with a victory which gives the new ideal of government a chance for expression, since the hope of woman suffrage lies in the democratic movement which stands for government by citizens and not by politicians.

In this victory of the new and progressive element, members of the Party may well rejoice, for it indicates that the voters of New York are at last responding to the spirit of the age.

It has been demonstrated again and again that wherever the people seek to reclaim for themselves the powers of self-government, woman suffrage amendments win.

On the Western coast, where progressive legislation is no longer experimental, equal suffrage is in operation. It is so much a part of the modern ideal of democracy that those who have learned the value of the ballot are eager that it should be used, regardless of sex. Men who oppose the enfranchisement of women are either those who do not appreciate the meaning of citizenship, or those who have *something to lose* under good government.

This campaign has taught the voters of New York the value of a vote. The Fusion victory of 1913 forecasts a suffrage victory in 1915!

THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE majority of the newly elected officers of New York City are favorable to our cause. It is generally known that Mayor-elect Mitchel believes in woman suffrage and thinks that it is bound to come soon. Commenting editorially upon this fact, the *Evening Globe* says:

Believers in equal suffrage naturally are elated at the reported intention of Mr. Mitchel to see to it that the women take no inconspicuous part in the coming administration. It would be not at all surprising were the mayor-elect to pursue such a policy, as his sympathies are all with the suffragists' cause, and realizing that sooner or later woman must be recognized as an important factor in politics he is not the sort of man who would hesitate to put into practice what he believed right in theory.

Mr. William Prendergast, who will be Controller of New York for the next four years, has always been a staunch advocate of votes for women. He has proven his sincerity many times, but never with more effect than at the mass meeting following the Brooklyn parade, at the very height of his own strenuous campaign, when he said:

I was invited months ago to address this meeting, and I was glad to accept, because I wanted to stand up just once and publicly say I was in favor of woman suffrage. My heart has always been with you. I am not here for electioneering purposes—there is no necessity for any further electioneering—and I am not here to ask your special favor for any political party, as I understand perfectly that you intend to remain non-partisan. I am here simply to tell you I never could understand why women should not be allowed to vote. I have seen many women in public positions, and their work was done quite as well as men's. That isn't saying that I couldn't make it stronger.

The value of women's services to the city and State is quite as pronounced as men's, and their general attitude toward their duty is quite as exemplary.

I am going to vote for your amendment in 1915, and I am going to support it publicly in every way I can.

Mr. Whitman, re-elected District Attorney and widely known for his brilliant and effective service to the city, is a member of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. On many occasions he has shown his sympathy for the suffrage movement.

It has been said that the character of a nation is revealed by its attitude toward women. Suffragists go even farther when they say that the character of a city administration is indicated by the attitude of its representatives on the suffrage question, for good officials do not fear the woman element in civic life; they seek to give it expression for the greater benefit of the city.

JUSTICE SEABURY'S DECISION.

THE "teacher-mother" problem of the New York Board of Education has attracted the attention of the entire country. There are many people who regard it merely as an effort of a few teachers to continue their work after marriage; there are others who see it as an epitome of the whole feminist problem of economic independence, with its necessary adjustment of personal problems to modern social conditions.

The matter has been brought to the courts by the case of Mrs. Bridget Peixotto, who was dismissed by the Board of Education after eighteen years of service, following the birth of a child. This action was not unexpected, as the Board of Education had previously issued a statement of its disapproval of the employment of mothers as teachers. In the August issue of THE WOMAN VOTER both the majority and the minority reports were summarized.

Mrs. Peixotto's suit for reinstatement came before Justice Seabury of the Supreme Court. The decision which he rendered has been widely quoted and highly commended. In the first place, the fact of a trial before the Supreme Court is a matter of great importance. Hitherto, questions in dispute between teachers and their superiors have been settled by the Board of Education, an appeal lying with the Commissioner. Mrs. Peixotto's case proves that employes in the schools have the same right as other public officials to appeal to the courts.

Justice Seabury ordered Mrs. Peixotto's reinstatement as a teacher and the payment of her salary from the date of her dismissal. In giving his decision, he said:

"The policy of our law favors marriage and the birth of children, and I know of no provision of our statute law or any principle of common law which justifies the inference that a public policy which concededly sanctions the employment of married women as teachers treats as ground of expulsion the act of a married woman in giving birth to a child.

"Whether the Legislature should exclude married women from the schools as teachers, assuming that it has the power to do so, is a question upon which there may be differences of opinion, but it is not the province of the court to decide. The fact is that the Legislature has sanctioned the employment of married women as teachers. Married women being lawfully employed as teachers and excusable for absence caused by 'personal illness,' the idea that, because the illness resulting in absence is caused by maternity, it therefore becomes 'neglect of duty,' is repugnant to law and good morals. Until the Legislature shall exclude married women as teachers or the State provide that absence of a teacher on account of maternity shall constitute 'neglect of duty' I know of no authority resident in the Board of Education or the courts so to hold."

THE WHOLE DUTY OF CANDIDATES.

A candidate should say what's true,
When 'tis convenient so to do,
And play his cards above the table—
At least as far as he is able.
—*Oliver Herford in Harper's Weekly.*

A WAITING POLICY.

A CURIOUS manifestation of the union of Sleepy Hollow and "Manana" was in evidence at a recent ecclesiastical convention in Manhattan.

An electric spark flashed through the still air of the gathering when a delegate, who frankly stated he did not approve woman suffrage in general, moved as a matter of justice that women members of this particular church organization be given the right to vote on all parish matters, and a committee be appointed to carry this motion into effect. The resolution roused Sleepy Hollow from a comfortable doze, stirred the progressive to applause, and worried "Manana." From lawn sleeves to humblest layman came endorsement, protest or hedging. The proponent held to his guns despite the fire from antique blunderbusses of the ancient missiles against woman's capability to do anything except work without recognition.

The vote was for the motion, but Sleepy Hollow had been wakened too soon and must slumber again. So all hands slept upon the question,

and the next day even the proponent was so drowsy that he acquiesced in a substitute motion to refer the matter without discussion to a committee to report a year hence. The reason given for this remarkable change of front was that an act of justice to the women of the church would be seized upon by the suffragists as an endorsement of their cause. "Haec fabula docet" that logic is a purely masculine attribute, though justice is not.

Dearly beloved brethren of the Sleepy Hollow and "Manana" branch of the church militant, the onward march of suffrage will not stop. In 1914 will you postpone action for another year, and magnanimously give us your endorsement, so-called, in the hour of our victory?

♣ ♣ ♣

ON TO WASHINGTON!

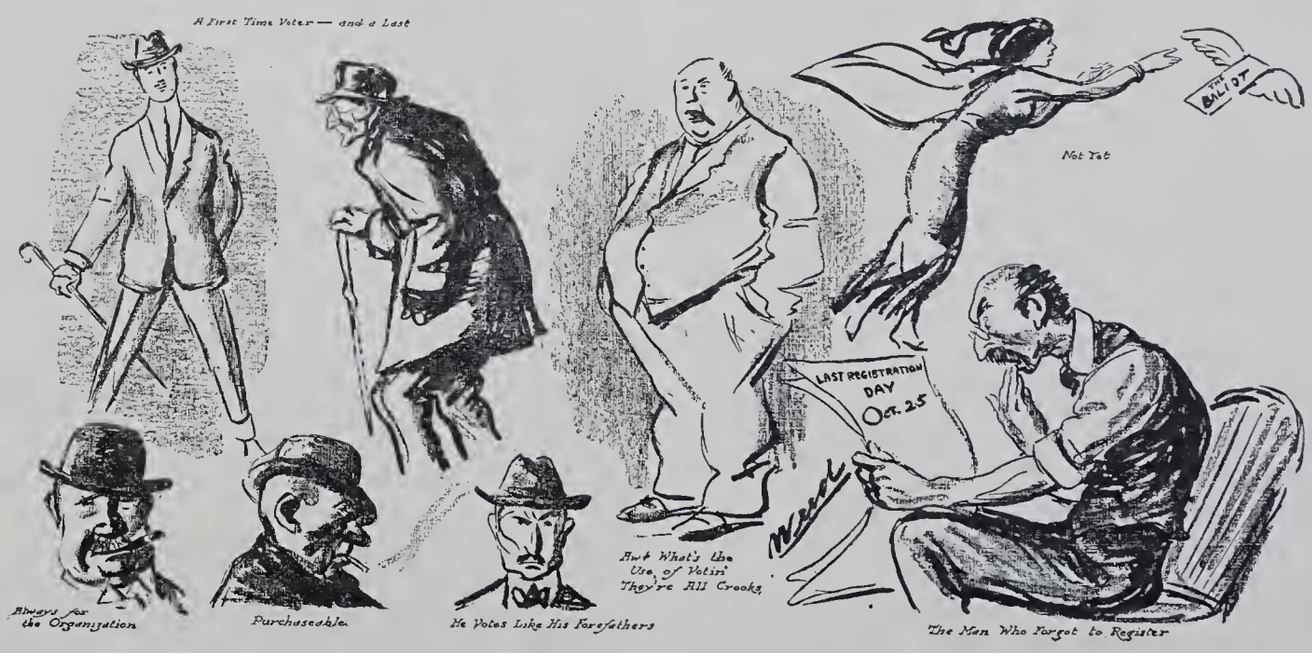
ON November 30th more than five hundred delegates from forty-two States will assemble in Washington, D. C., for the forty-fifth annual convention of the National Suffrage Association. The convention is primarily for the inspiration and education of the suffragists themselves. At no other time of the year does even the most enthusiastic worker realize how big the movement is in this country and how many splendid women are taking an active part in it. At no other time do the suffragists have an opportunity to learn at first hand just what all their fellow workers are doing, their reasons for adopting certain methods and rejecting others, and the help which they can all give to one another. In short, the national convention is a clearing house for ideas, opinions and methods. And every delegate who arrives in Washingfon as merely a state president, a district leader, or a member of the Woman Suffrage Party, will leave the convention feeling herself an essential part of a nation-wide movement.

The most important work of the present convention will be the discussion of and vote on the constitution to be proposed by a committee consisting of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley and Mrs. Raymond Brown. This committee made a careful study of the constitutions of a number of national organizations, selecting the best points from each. The new constitution, if accepted, will it is hoped put the National Suffrage Association on a sound business basis. It provides for the adoption each year by the convention of a plan of work for the National Association, and a budget to carry out this plan.

THE PROGRAM.

The first mass meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon at the Columbia Theatre, the Reverend Anna Howard Shaw presiding. Among those who will speak are Jane Addams, Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, Leonora

VOTERS AND NEAR-VOTERS.



Courtesey of The New York Tribune.

O'Reilly of the Woman's Trade Union League and Margaret Hinchey of the Laundry Workers' Union.

The public meeting on Monday evening will begin with a celebration of the suffrage victory in Illinois. It is expected that there will be addresses by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, former State president and legislative chairman, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, also a former president of the State Association, and by the four members of the famous "suffrage lobby," Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Mrs. Antoinette Funck, Mrs. Sherman M. Booth and Mrs. Medill McCormick. After the Illinois women have told how they secured their partial franchise, Miss Lucy Burns, member of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association, will tell of the work being done for a suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution. The president's annual address will then be made by Dr. Shaw.

The program for Tuesday evening will be in charge of the Men's League. Mr. James Lees Laidlaw of New York, president of the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage, will preside. Several Senators and Congressmen are expected to speak.

The Wednesday evening meeting has been arranged by Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago. The topic will be "Women, Children and the Courts." Judge Mack of Chicago will speak on the Juvenile Court, Judge Henry Olsen of Chicago on the Domestic Relations Court, and Maude Miner of New York on the Woman's Night Court, from the standpoint of a probation officer. Miss Katharine Bement Davis, it is hoped, will tell of the work at Bedford Reformatory.

On Thursday evening addresses will be made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago and Mrs. Thomas Hepburn of Hartford.

Friday, the last day of the convention, has been set aside for Congressional hearings.

HOSPITALITY.

The Congressional Union will endeavor to provide free hospitality for all delegates requesting it. Anyone wishing hospitality or wishing information concerning hotels and boarding houses should write to Miss Emily K. Perry, 1420 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Hospitality Committee.

RAILROAD RATES.

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The Headquarters for meetings is New Masonic Temple, 13th and New York Avenues, Washington, D. C.

A SUFFRAGE SCHOOL.

A Suffrage School will be held in Washington at the close of the National Suffrage Convention, under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. There will be lectures in the morning, afternoon and evening, the lectures being given at the Public Library.

Students desiring to attend the school are asked to make application at once to the Congressional Union, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

No definite charge is made for tuition, but it is hoped that all students will pay at least $10 for the entire course, or 25 cents for single lectures.

BEHIND VEILED WINDOWS.

EARLY in November there were mysterious doings opposite Headquarters on 34th Street. Two windows which had been draped with gowns, corsets and lingerie were suddenly veiled with modest hangings. Various furniture vans were seen to come and go, women were observed passing busily in and out—but all was silent and secretive. Suddenly, a few days later, two limp, dark blue flags appeared outside the window and we were further interested to read a sign bearing the legend GUIDON CLUB.

Being neighborly, we could not help wondering what was happening across the street. We noted a solitary figure peering through the curtains; we heard that she was counting those who entered the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters. The idea appealed to us and we began to count, too, but we stopped in the late afternoon, when the 150 mark of visitors had been passed.

We could not help wondering who was sufficiently interested in us to pay rent for the purpose of watching us, but still, "a cat may look at a king!" and we had almost forgotten the incident when we discovered what it was all about.

It seems that 34th Street was about to have a brand-new kind of social settlement. There have been settlements for the poor, to uplift them, and a few ironic attempts on the part of the masses to settle among the rich for purposes of regeneration, but this was to be an entirely new variety.

It was to be an Anti-suffrage settlement for the purpose of counteracting the yellow peril on 34th Street, by means of song, dance and poetry. According to the *New York Tribune*, the plan of work was outlined by one of the officers as follows:

"We shall meet yelling with music and parading with high-class entertainments. We mean to make this a place where may be found the fine and beautiful, the things that the suffragists are crowding out of life.

"We shall have exquisite music on the harp and stringed instruments. We shall have delicate French comedies and speakers of lofty ideas.

MY SISTER'S KEEPER.

Drawing by IDA PROPER.

"If women would pay more attention to the fine and noble things of life, the evil things would cease to exist."

"Life is not all politics, you know. There are more important things to do than to clean streets and collect garbage. It does a woman more good to hear a nice harp concert than to listen to a discussion of white slavery. If women would pay more attention to the fine and noble things of life, the evil things would cease to exist."

We have heard of overcoming evil with good; now we learn that we can overcome it with soft music! Well, better the harp than a noisy hurdy-gurdy or a plaintive hand-organ; better a French novel than a report of commercialized vice. And it will be restful, during the strenuous days of campaign, to have the finer things of life served at our very threshold.

There is rare opportunity, too, for cooperation. If the Antis will concentrate upon indoor sports, leaving us the freedom of the State, we may have something to show the Legislature of 1915. And when the day of our suffrage hearing comes, we'll give the Guidon Club first place on the program. Doubtless, after the legislators have been beguiled by selections on the harp and soothed by amusing French comedies with all allusions to sex problems carefully expurgated, they will be in that placid and indulgent frame of mind which will insure a successful passage of our bill.

RECRUITING VICTIMS FOR THE TRADE IN SOULS!

BY

HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW.

SEVERAL readers of THE VOTER have called our attention to a recent item in the New York *World*. It tells of a mother and daughter who came to New York from the suburbs on a shopping tour, agreeing to meet in Macy's parlor later. On her return to Macy's, the girl stopped a minute to look in the window. As the crowd gathered around her, she felt a sharp pin prick in her arm. She hastily rubbed the spot, but paid no attention to the matter. Then she went to Macy's parlor as agreed, to wait for her mother. As soon as she had taken her seat, she fell to the floor in a swoon.

The matron was called and the doctor of the establishment summoned. He said, "O, it is only

a case of drinking. We will take her to the window." Just then a well-dressed young man hurried up as if looking for someone. Seeing the unconscious girl, he said: "This is my wife. She has drinking spells occasionally. I have a carriage at the door, and will take her home." Just then the mother pushed her way through the crowd. Seeing the man about to take the young woman away, she sprang forward, saying: "This is my daughter. What are you doing?" Then the man fled and could not be found.

The other instance is of a young woman living in Newark, N. J., who went to New York recently, and after attending to her business, stepped into a moving picture place in the shopping centre. After a few moments she felt a sharp pin prick in the side of her neck. She looked around and saw a man and woman of ordinary appearance sitting behind her, but they seemed intent upon the pictures being exhibited. She felt dizzy, so made her way out of the place, and, seeing a policeman near by, asked him to take care of her. She was taken to the station house by the officer, and the sergeant in charge, recognizing the symptoms, said: "It's another of those knock-out cases."

In both instances these girls had been punctured with a hypodermic needle containing some strong opiate. But for the mother's arrival in the one case, and the policeman's help in the other, both girls would have been among the many cases of young women who mysteriously disappear, and are forced into slavery in houses of prostitution.

Again we have evidence of that menace which so many people minimize or deny, which is the definite and forceful procuring of young women to recruit the ranks of commercialized prostitution. It cannot be too often emphasized amid the storm of talk concerning the "causes that lead to prostitution" and the astute analysis of these causes, psychological, sociological and economic, that there is often no "cause" at all, other than the desperate, adroit and ghoulish contrivances of procurers, who cannot through the pressure of any known conditions in society—and Heaven knows the pressure is tense enough—recruit a sufficient number of victims to supply the demand of this nefarious trade.

The public simply must be aroused to the horror of the situation. Let no one be afraid to be called sentimental, sensational, or hysterical on this subject. Some of us women propose, on all occasions, in season and out of season, to emphasize the absolutely unbelievable shocking dangers that lie about the paths of our young women in this country and in this city. Especially must the women of the community be aroused to a sense of personal responsibility. But to many people who are absorbed in their own affairs, so remote is the sense of danger and so faint their interest in "the other half" or in other people's children, that the appeal can only be made through a touch upon the sense of their own parental responsibility.

Young women of no community are safe! Remember that the fairest and best, the flower of our young womanhood, always are required for our big world's fairs, conventions or other important gatherings. Remember that the procurers who know their business do not want depraved girls or feeble-minded girls or starved girls. It is not the girls that drop into the net that are most desirable from the business point of view, even if such were numerous enough and could possibly supply the demand. Those who make a great and paying business of this profit want the fairest, brightest and most innocent.

Remember, women, that the danger is an imminent one and that it may come to your door. Because the facts are ugly, because they are crass and almost unbelievable, is no excuse for your blinking at them. Because somebody has told you that girls choose this life for this reason or that reason, you must not be blind to the facts of the case. The system of procuring is becoming more of a business than ever has been before. It is the procurer to-day who is feeling the economic pressure and the difficulty in the successful carrying on of his business.

We recommend that you read the addresses and reports of Stanley W. Finch, chief commissioner of the Bureau of Investigation, of the Department of Justice. Hear his stories of methods of procuring in every State in this Union. It is time that women stood up, clear-eyed and unafraid and asserted themselves upon this subject, refusing to be bluffed and hoodwinked by the sophistries which one hears, unfortunately, even from reformers and experts upon this subject. Let us be practical and face the facts, even though they are crude, hideous and almost strain credulity. Let us protest against the veiled language used in describing such dangers in our newspapers.

We want to hear no more about raids on "gambling houses and saloons," when the fact of the matter is that these places are, in truer parlance, recruiting stations of the white slaver, and places of assignation. Let us have no more newspaper accounts of the apprehension of a band of panderers and procurers such as those whose ringleader was denounced by a judge recently as "the most contemptible man" who ever appeared in his court, under the head of " 'mashers' rounded up at a department store rendezvous by the police." Let us call things by their true names. Let us print descriptions of facts about the dangers that beset young girls of our cities in large and unmistakable terms. Evasion is not only lack of duty—it is a crime.

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"EVERYTHING in the movement to give women the suffrage appeals to my reverence and sense of justice."—WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

GOOD WILL AND THE BALLOT

EDWARD T. DEVINE.

FOR woman to share in the suffrage would promote peace and good will because it would mean not only the triumph of feminism but the emancipation of woman. It would not be so much the assertion of a right as it would be an additional safeguard against injustice and exploitation, because woman's emotional revolt against both is strong and persistent. It would mean an additional impetus to efficiency in sanitation, transportation and other aspects of community housekeeping, because woman has a keen appreciation of the importance of health, of safety, and of living under good conditions, even if these can be obtained only at a distance from work. It would mean greater stability on a rational basis of good will, mutual consideration, and social peace.

THE BALLOT AND SOCIAL RIGHTEOUSNESS.

GAYLORD S. WHITE.

WHAT the coming of Him who gives significance to Christmastide would mean was declared in the prophetic words, "He hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their heart, he hath put down princes from their thrones, and hath exalted them of low degree. The hungry he hath filled with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away." It is no wonder that King Robert of Sicily thought it well that the Magnificat was not sung in the vernacular. For this was revolutionary doctrine and yet its spirit must be fulfilled if justice is to be done. There can be no solid basis for peace and good will among men while political corruption and the exploitation of the weak exist. What can be done by the ballot to dethrone the boss and place in positions of power men who will seek justice and relieve the oppressed has been shown by the recent municipal election in New York.

With the ballot in the hands of the women, socially minded legislators could be more readily elected. Questions of health, of industrial justice and the like, bear directly on the home life of the people, and if those who administer the home could register their convictions at the polls the character of more of the laws passed would surely be such as to make for righteousness and promote peace and good will.

FELLOWSHIP AND THE BALLOT.

LILLIAN D. WALD.

IT is, perhaps, a truism to say that every advance in democracy brings people nearer together, and though in the long histories of subjected people there are instances of slavish devotion on the part of the one, and generous acts of paternalism on the part of the other, genuine good will between man and man depends upon respect and reverence. When women share equally with men the responsibility of righteousness in government, and when their counsels on matters affecting the public are given the dignity and serious attention that the ballot bestows, I believe that there will follow a new sense of comradeship, a new sense of fellowship between men and women.

TO PROTECT THE HOME.

JOHN L. ELLIOTT.

IT was one of the hot New York evenings when a social worker stopped to watch a group of young men carrying home a "drunk." The sight was of itself not unusual enough to cause comment except that in this instance the man seemed to be so utterly prostrate that it caused everyone standing around the door of the tenement house to pause for a moment before going on with the evening's work or loafing.

About midnight there came an apologetic knock at the social worker's door and on the other side of the door stood a little, thin, timid, worn-out woman with her father hovering in the back-ground.

"Won't you please come and look at my husband, he seems very bad," she said. Long years have made the sights of tenement houses familiar, and yet the sight of this home as it was revealed by the oil lamp (the people were too poor to have gas) was so hopeless in its disorder and poverty that it would have brought a new sense of wretchedness to any on-looker. In the middle of the floor the man was lying, evidently dead.

"Do you think life is quite extinct"? asked the wife. The quaint phrase sounded strangely enough in those surroundings. The woman had been well educated, and married the man whose life liquor, and the heat of the day and a bad heart had just ended, and he had pulled her down as liquor had pulled him down, and with her had come her children and her old father. Year in and year out she had followed her husband from city to city, and from house to house, always sinking lower, each day bringing more misery than the last. This woman, well educated, who had been carefully reared in her own home, had seen the man whom she really loved going down under the influence of alcohol without ever being able to influence by one iota the trade and traffic in alcohol which had ruined not only his life but hers and her father's, and was soon to make the children orphans, for the wife died only a week or two afterwards.

How many thousands of such homes are there where the wife is helpless against the saloon, which is the instrument which works the undoing of herself and those whom she loves.

It will be a measure of good will and good cheer when it can be told to these women that they can have some power to protect their home, to protect themselves and to protect their children.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—AND AFTER.

WALTER E. WEYL.

WHILE I am unqualifiedly in favor of full woman suffrage, and believe that it will benefit those who confer the vote as well as those upon whom it is conferred, I do not expect on the morrow of the grant of this long-withheld right, to discover any sudden, spectacular or revolutionary change in our political policies. After suffrage, as before, we shall doubtless blunder along with voters who are not all-wise and not all-good. We are prone to consider woman suffrage as a powerful political drug, which will end particular political pains and cure particular political evils. It seems to me rather a general curative agent, like fresh air or physical exercise, the wise use of which will healthfully build up the body politic and enable it somewhat better to withstand the onslaught of disease.

The emancipation of women will doubtless lead to new problems and to new solutions. We cannot foresee all these problems and cannot even imagine what the solutions are to be. We have come to a blank wall, where we want a window, opening out upon a larger world for men and women. We need not postpone piercing the wall, while we argue at length upon the view we hope to obtain.

COOPERATION.

HENRY R. SEAGER.

THE good I expect from extending the suffrage to women is an enlargement and enrichment of the lives of women themselves, an elevation and refinement of the lives of men and a more earnest and persistent effort on the part of both to solve the political, economic and social problems with which we are all concerned. Women seem to me to need the vote, because without it they cannot participate on equal terms with men, in public affairs—which are theirs as well as their husbands' and brothers'. Men need their participation, because it would be a mighty aid toward freeing politics from the vulgarity, brutality and corruption which we all deplore, but which men alone seem incapable of correcting.. Cooperation of men and women in voting and the other activities of government is essential to the solution of problems of municipal housekeeping, school administration, labor legislation, regulation of the liquor traffic, suppression of the white slave evil, which are not men's questions merely, but human questions. When we have that cooperation in all of our States, we shall only wonder how we managed to get along without it so long.

THE DUTY OF VOTING.

ROBERT ERSKINE ELY.

THE ballot should be regarded as a means towards the end of a greater measure of social justice and general well-being. Voting is less a right than a duty. If women will use the ballot in this spirit, as I believe they will in increasing degree, their complete enfranchisement will be a great step towards realizing our best American ideals.

THE SPIRIT OF LABOR.

MARY E. DREIER.

"AS ye have done it unto one of the least of these my Brethren, ye have done it unto Me,"—and yet two thousand years later, in the great State of New York, and a so-called Christian society, we have conditions which are distinctly anti-social and therefore anti-Christian.

We have children making incandescent lights who become intoxicated with the fumes exactly as if they had drunk liquor, who may become blind because of the fumes of wood alcohol with which they must work.

We have girls working in packing-houses with the stench of dead beasts in their nostrils, making sausages, standing on soaking floors.

Girls in the textile trades with dust filling their lungs causing tuberculosis.

There are men working in lead works contracting lead poisoning and becoming thereby incapacitated as fathers, husbands and workers.

So industry after industry may be mentioned where the health, strength and happiness of the workers are sacrificed, and where wages are paid upon which it is difficult to live.

Yet throughout this broad land on Christmas will be sung in many churches "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," and many hearts will echo the song. Praise be for that, but still more for the new meaning wrought into the song by the spirit of the age. This spirit is finding expression in the rise of men and women of labor who have come to believe that the world was made for all God's children, and that all should share in the

bounty, and they are working to make their faith a reality. It finds expression in the ever-increasing number of women who are answering its call for a truer and deeper womanhood; the spirit which makes women of leisure no longer content to protect and cherish their own at the expense of others. It makes the women of labor, after their long and weary hours in the factory, go forth to aid others in their struggle to better conditions. It is the spirit that seeks the protection of all life—the life of the child, of the boy and girl, of the man and woman; not only to guard the development of the body, but the life of the mind and spirit.

Thousands are answering to this wider and deeper life, and they know that the ballot is the instrument necessary to bring about a regenerate society. It is the instrument through which can be abolished the evil among which we live, that can establish the good among which we may live; the instrument the spirit of the age must wield to reorganize and so reconstruct society that we may "inherit the Kingdom prepared for us from the foundation of the world!"

FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

BOLTON HALL.

THE primary interest of women is the home, children, and their support. As soon as women understand that all wealth comes from the land by labor, they will with feminine directness take care that the labor of hand or brain on which they depend, gets the use of land on which that labor depends.

It appears to me that voting women will have little patience with laws and vested interests that starve those they love by depriving them of access to the bountiful breasts of Mother Earth. To restore the earth to all, and not mere sex reform, is the mission of women.

THE BALLOT AND CHILD LABOR.

OWEN R. LOVEJOY.

IT has been fairly well established as a theory of our industrial life that eight hours should constitute a day's work. Trade unions have established this maximum wherever their strength has permitted. Our Federal Government and a majority of our State Governments have fixed eight hours as the working day on public contracts and in penitentiaries. BUT THE GREAT INDUSTRIES IN WHICH THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY DOES NOT PREVAIL ARE THOSE THAT EMPLOY WOMEN AND LITTLE CHILDREN.

In the attempts to reduce the abuses of child labor, an eight-hour day has been established within the past nine years in some sixteen States; but only one of these is an important textile manufacturing State. Does anyone for a moment believe that if the women and children had the same voice in politics that men have, we should continue this anomaly of laying the heaviest burdens upon the frail shoulders of women and the undeveloped backs of children?

Children by their very immaturity are deprived from participation in our public affairs. Therefore, child labor is not to be regulated, tolerated or condoned; but in the interest of a healthy social system, is to be abolished. It must cease to be a problem of our industrial life. The same is not true of women. We could not, if we had the desire, circumscribe her sphere of activity, or say, "Here you shall labor, but this other field is reserved to men." Being unable to do this, forced to permit woman to bind upon her own neck the yoke men bear, we stultify ourselves if we deny her the right to insist on a fair division of that burden, fixed by laws enacted with her cooperation.

A MERRIER CHRISTMAS IN THE SHOPS.

BY

SARAH RUSH PARKS.

MERRY CHRISTMAS! Merry Christmas! Rounds of gay excitement for us; rounds of frightful overwork for the department store girl. We have been hearing about it for years, until perhaps some of us are tired of it—though probably not as tired as the clerks. We hate to pause in our joyful errands, haunted by visions of girls arranging stock, for two months before Christmas, night after night, even when the store is closed; working nobody knows what hours the week or two just before Christmas when the stores are open; working Sundays; and finally creeping home at two or three o'clock Christmas morning, horribly exhausted. Yet we do pause to think of them; many of us try to do our holiday shopping early, so many indeed that it is said that the rush has been slightly relieved in a number of places.

But it is all discouraging. We know that the relief we can give amounts to very little, that the Christmas season is made into a nightmare for thousands of girls in every city, just the same. Besides, Christmas isn't the only time when clerks are overworked and underpaid. First, as to hours. Overtime is not confined to the Christmas season. The Federal Government recently issued a report stating that the average woman in the stores of New York works 56½ hours a week, and that, entirely exclusive of the Christmas season, more than two-fifths of the women investigated by them worked overtime an average of 2.6 hours for 2.3 days a week during 37 weeks each year. Most people imagine that girls receive at least supper money for overwork: of those investigated by the Government, three-fourths received nothing whatever.

Second, as to wages. By a discriminating selection of clerks and stores, the National Civic Federation has been able to arrive at the comforting conclusion that the average wage of the department store girl is $8.85. But the careful investigation of the Government, made by people who had no reason to twist figures, puts the average at $6.33. And to balance the best paid workers, who bring the average up, there are always the lowest paid who bring it down, hundreds of girls beginning on $2.50 a week and working for years for less than $5.50. Few girls, no matter how faithful and efficient, have any hope of ever getting more than $9 or $10. How slight is the connection between the wage paid and the value of the work may be seen from the story, entirely typical, of a man I know. Working in one of our largest stores (the owner of which has a national reputation for philanthropy), he has repeatedly been commended by the managers and once by the owner himself as their best head of stock. His sales are exceptionally large. After working there eight years he is receiving $14.

A word to the wise is sufficient
And so we advise the omniscient
To shop—ere the rush
Of the big Christmas crush
Makes wisdom and wit grow deficient.

Overwork, underpay, demand for neat, even fashionable dress, constant proximity to unobtainable luxuries—no wonder the department stores furnish more recruits for the brothels than any other employment except domestic service and low acting. What is our early shopping in the face of it all? One thing would count—organization among the workers. And it is coming at last. Last year the Buffalo clerks organized and went out for three weeks. They cut their hours from 8:30 to 5:30 (and in Buffalo the clerks always leave the store at 5:30, which is more than they ever do here at 6); they won whole Saturday holidays for two Summer months; they abolished fines and other annoyances: they raised the minimum wage to $5, thus doubling the pay of innumerable little cash girls.

Continued on Page 32.

TO SUFFRAGE CLUBS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

IN order that there may be no misapprehension among the clubs of the State as to the part that they are to play in the campaign that is now on, a word of explanation may be helpful.

Because the State voted at the Convention in Binghamton to make its unit of representation the Assembly District, it would be a great mistake for any club to feel that the club form of organization is of any less value.

We are informed that the W. P. U. have sent letters to many of the clubs comprising the State Association, telling them that they have been "thrown out" of the State Association, and inviting them to become members of the W. P. U.

We cannot believe that any club member would for one moment imagine anything so ridiculous as that the State Association had "thrown out" its clubs. If you are in doubt as to the status of your club in the new plans made, we ask you not to take any hasty steps without fully understanding the situation.

We never needed clubs more than we do now. Nothing can take the place of club work and club activity. The fact is we need *every kind of suffrage activity* that can be devised. The State Convention voted to have its official delegates representative of the Assembly Districts as a way of simplifying the system of representation. It puts the State Suffrage Association on a footing with the big political parties and gives it a form familiar to politicians.

When you tell any politician or business man that every Assembly District in New York State is organized with a leader and with election district captains, you are talking to him in language which he understands. That statement will be true before the Winter is over, and it will carry weight and conviction where it will do the most good.

We have entered into a political fight and we must conduct our fight with political weapons. The Assembly District is the unit on which every political party in the State bases its organization. When we come to the election of the new Legislature next Fall, we will be able to meet the situation with our net work of organization covering the entire State.

But while this organization along Assembly District lines is the most effective—in fact, essential for effective political work—there is another part in the campaign which can only be done by clubs, and instead of weakening the club organizations they must be made stronger than ever.

In the first place, club dues—the life-blood of any organization—are not now to be divided with the State Association, but are to be kept at home for local work. The ordinary dues of the suffrage club are never more than is needed for local use. It is of the greatest advantage to the club to be able to keep that money at home. It often means to the club the difference between a solvent treasury and a deficit. This provision made at the Convention is of distinct gain to the local club.

As far as representation at the State Convention is concerned, that can be accomplished through the Assembly District organization, if desired, at the expense of five dollars and certain work in the Assembly District of getting enrollments.

Don't let anyone tell you that the work that a local club does is old-fashioned and obsolete. We need every kind of suffrage activity. Nothing is old-fashioned or useless if it means activity. In some communities the election district organization is the easiest; in some, the club organization, but in every Assembly District there must be local clubs if the work of the Assembly District is to be effective. The local club can do a thousand things to arouse interest and stimulate work which the Assembly District alone cannot do.

Conditions are different in different localities. What is effective in one place falls flat in another. The local club is close to the community and often commands support for the Assembly District which the Assembly District never could get for itself.

We would ask all club members to read carefully the plan of the Central Campaign Committee as outlined in another column. We are most urgent that all club presidents and workers shall be present at the conference of their respective district. A Training School for Workers will be held in connection with these conferences. Mrs. Catt will be present throughout and Miss Shaw will speak one evening at each one.

We want to make a rousing, united, enthusiastic and effective campaign. Let us all stand together. Do not let any enemy of the State Association convince you that vou are not wanted within our ranks.

Yours for victory in 1915,

Gertrude Foster Brown.

NEW SUFFRAGE CLUBS.

GENEVA.

ON November 16th, in Geneva, the William Smith Suffrage Club was organized at the William Smith College with Miss Julia Dunham, President. Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell University, made an address on "The Spread of Democracy and the Growth of Universal Suffrage." Professor Schmidt was a close, personal friend of the Founder of William Smith College and was influential in choosing Geneva as the site of the college.

Geneva will be remembered as the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, and the banner which Mrs. Miller carried in the first great suffrage parade in New York City was presented to the students of William Smith College on this occasion.

HEMPSTEAD.

A SUFFRAGE club has recently been organized in Hempstead. Mr. Brisbane, the well known editorial writer of the Hearst publications, was to have spoken, but as he was unavoidably detained, Mrs. Brisbane, who is one of the members of the new club, made a rousing speech, which was widely reported in the New York papers. Mrs. W. S. Greene was elected President in place of Mrs. J. R. Herrick who had been temporary Chairman. Miss Lewis, the leader of the Assembly District, which comprises Nassau County, has been very active in organizing her district, forming new clubs and arousing general suffrage activity.

PATCHOGUE.

THE Patchogue Woman Suffrage Association was organized in Patchogue on October 4th at a meeting held in the public library; Mrs. Allen Tenny, Chairman, Miss Dorothy Canfield, Secretary, and Miss Lillian Davis, Treasurer.

On the Advisory Board of the club are a number of prominent men and women, including several clergymen.

SAYVILLE.

THE Sayville Equal Suffrage Association was organized on October 18th. with Miss Jane Hoag, Chairman. Miss Hoag is a college graduate, the correspondent for several New York newspapers, and is also leader of this Election District.

Woman Suffrage Clubs have also been organized in Auburn and in Bliss, Wyoming County.

POLITICAL EQUALITY CLUB OF ROCHESTER.

THE Political Equality Club of Rochester was very active during the Rochester Industrial Exposition in September. 1,500 signatures were also obtained at the Retail Grocers' Pure Food Show in October. This club has 500 members, including both men and women, and 411 of these have paid their dues for this year.

Nine women members went to the State Convention at Binghamton, these representing the full quota from Assembly Districts and Clubs.

On the November program was a lecture by Fola LaFollette—"The Democracy of Equal Suffrage."

SUFFRAGE SCHOOL.

A SMALL travelling Votes for Women School under the direction of Miss Rosalie Jones will be held in the afternoons, with regular suffrage meetings in the evening, in the following towns:

December 6th—School in Amityville. Evening at Farmingdale.

December 7th—Sunday School in Cold Spring Harbor. Evening at Woodbury.

December 8th—School at evening meeting in vicinity of Glen Cove.

December 9th—School at Port Washington. Evening meeting at Freeport.

December 10th—School at Freeport. Evening meeting at Oyster Bay.

December 11th—School at Rockville Centre. Evening meeting at Valley Stream.

December 12th—School at Hempstead. Evening meeting at Mineola. , Votes For Women Amusements. 1st A. D. of Nassau and 2nd A. D. of Suffolk.

Dec. 19th—Masked Ball and Vaudeville at Oyster Bay.

December 31st—Masked Ball and Vaudeville at Babylon.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

THE organization of the suffrage societies of New York State into a General Campaign Committee to conduct the work of the campaign during the next two years has been completed. The following societies are cooperating: The New York State Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Raymond Brown, President; the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman; the Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President; the Collegiate League, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, President; the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, President; and the Political Equality Association, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President.

The General Committee, when the organization is complete, will include 100 members from every part of the State, and already many women of State-wide prominence have promised to serve. Every organization, with one exception, that endorses woman suffrage will be included, and such organizations as the W. C. T. U., Grange, Labor, Trades Unions, and others that stand for suffrage, will also be represented. The Executive Board of this Committee consists of the Presidents of all organizations joining, and also the Chairmen of the eleven Campaign Districts into which the State has been divided, thus giving equal and ample representation to every section of the State.

These eleven Campaign Districts, of which New York City is one, comprise a special re-districting of the State for the particular purposes of the work, with reference to the Assembly District plan, as decided at the State Convention, and in each one of these Campaign Districts there will be a Committee composed of the Assembly District Leaders and a Chairman, and this Committee will have charge of the work in its own Campaign District. Headquarters will be established in each district, where not already existing, and a Conference lasting from three to six days will be held, beginning early in January and extending into February.

A School for Suffrage Workers, similar to the very successful one held in New York in September, will be conducted in connection with the Conferences, and each will close with a great rally. Mrs. Catt will attend all of them and supervise the entire program of the school and the conferences. Dates arranged thus far are: Yonkers, January 12 to 14; Poughkeepsie, 15 to 17; Albany, 19 to 21; Troy, 22 to 24; Buffalo, 26 to 28; Rochester, 29 to 31; in February, Syracuse, 2nd and 3rd; Ithaca, week of the 9th to the 14th.

The question of headquarters has been a somewhat vexed one, the Committee having found that Mr. High Cost of Living is no respecter of suffrage rent! During the early formative period of the work, activities have been divided between the present State home, 180 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. Catt's apartment uptown, and although this has been extremely inconvenient, the Committee feels that a great deal has been accomplished. Headquarters have now been engaged at 1 East 41st Street. A Speakers' Bureau has been organized, and as soon as practicable a Press Bureau will also be established.

The whole idea of the Campaign Committee has been to gather together all the suffragists of the State of whatever affiliation in order that duplication might be avoided and the work made more effective by cooperation. At the basis of the plan is the hope that the suffrage campaign in New York State will see all suffragists merging their differences and making a common fight for a common cause.

QUEENS BOROUGH.

BY

MRS. ALFRED J. ENO.

EVER since I have been a worker in the ranks for suffrage, it has been my ambition to secure the sentiments of the real voters upon the question of "Votes for Women." At every meeting when the subject is brought up the appeal has to be made to so many who have no voice in the franchise that it appeared to me that if I secured the real ideas of the voters I would have much material to work upon. With this idea in view, I sallied forth after a five o'clock breakfast to a polling place several miles distant from my home so as to be as far away from my friends and other influences as possible. Those who were out during the early hours of the last Election Day will remember the driving rain which accompanied the opening of the polls. At six A. M. I took my stand the required one hundred feet from the polling place of the 26th Election District in the 3rd Assembly District of the Borough of Queens, and nailing my yellow banner against a post was ready to meet the voters as they went to and from the ballot box. One thing which impressed me more forcibly than anything else was the manner in which my presence was accepted by surprised natives. I was immediately urged to come in out of the wet and enjoy the hospitality of the office of the polling place, but decided to remain the lawful distance, and free to use my voice and arguments without distracting the voter.

After being on duty a short time, I did my first good work, a request being brought to me by one of the watchers, that enough enrollment blanks be sent in to the polling place that all the officials might enroll. This seemed like good business, and it helped me mightily to withstand the unpleasant weather and other discomforts which I experienced during my stay. It seems to me worthy of mention, the attitude of our officers of the law; never have I broached the subject of equal franchise to them without getting hearty cooperation and in all instances but one they have enrolled. This morning at the polls was no exception to the general rule, for the officers actively supported me through the early hours.

Now, the first thing that I became conscious of was that a great many more men were in favor of "Votes for Women" than I had dared expect. It was the exception to get the negative reply to my query, "Are you interested in the enfranchisement of the women of New York State?" The task of reaching every voter, alone,

MRS. ALFRED J. ENO,
Chairman, Queens.

is prohibitive, but it seems conclusive that the average favored the amendment in 1915. Many voters stopped to argue the question, but few scoffed at the idea, and this in a district composed entirely of workingmen and small trades people. During my day at the polls I was able to get in closer communication with the voter than ever before, and I believe most effective work could be done if three or more women could be stationed at each polling booth at the next election, because you can reach men who never attend a suffrage meeting either indoors or out, and they are in a mood to think about the franchise. The men of Queens Borough have had many meetings with their hundreds of voters, open to us usually for the asking; see what they mean to our cause.

One of the things of which I am most proud, is the fact that the Woman's Suffrage Party was represented in a civic parade on the Fourth of July. The Queens Suffrage Club made a finer appearance and attracted more attention than any other part of the celebration. Civic bodies, political clubs, secret societies, Assembly District committees, pre-election mass metings of all parties, gladly afforded us an opportunity to further our cause at any and all meetings. The most pathetic part of the work in Queens is the lack of speakers for the cause—very many splendid opportunities must be passed because of it. We have been granted in the Progressive Assembly District Committees membership—honorary, of course—but with the privilege of the floor at all meetings, and any woman who receives the call to serve on these committees should accept immediately and consider herself favored, for it is right here in the Assembly District that you view the political machinery from close proximity.

THE BROOKLYN PARADE.

BY

ETHEL EAMES SANDERSON.

THE Brooklyn suffrage parade of November 1st was distinctly interesting. In the first place it had the quality, which is always so striking in all suffrage parades, of impressing the spectators with the intense purpose of the marchers. Even a suffragist is surprised, I think, to see in each parade the effect that this body of men and women marching for a principle can produce.

November 1st dawned clear and bright. There is always such fear beforehand that the weather may not be favorable. This time the only unfortunate element was a cold, raw wind. The houses on the streets along the line of march were well decorated with American flags and the yellow bunting of the Woman Suffrage Party.

The sidewalks were well filled before three o'clock with onlookers, although there was not the dense crowd that always appears for the New York parades, and the cold, windy day was not propitious for standing around. The usual venders of yellow flags and buttons did a thriving business and the crowd waited patiently and quietly. In spite of the fact that the Antis had opened headquarters on the line of march and had threatened to have counter demonstrations, there were almost no Anti banners or signs, and apparently no Anti feeling in the crowd.

At five minutes to four the head of the procession reached Hanson Place and it was just thirty-five minutes later that the last automobile passed by. The martial music of the bands stirred the crowd as usual and all watched the passing ranks with bated breath.

First came the Liberty Bell float, sent on from Philadelphia, with girls in white marching on either side. Dr. Anna Shaw, in her cap and grown, surrounded by her escort of girls in white suits, was loudly applauded. Other well known leaders, such as Mrs. Catt, received a warm greeting. The Woman Suffrage Party with its yellow banners, sashes and pennants, passed by in its orderly division of Boroughs and Assembly Districts. The effect of the uniformity of the yellow sashes was excellent. It was most impressive to see the solid mass of women pass by behind their yellow Assembly District banners, and to realize how rapidly the number is growing.

It was interesting to see the Women's Political Union with their purple, green and white, and the lawyers, trained nurses and college women. The little band of Norwegian women added vastly to the picturesque quality of the parade.

The Men's League showed up well and the jeers from the crowd were few, showing that the day has passed when a man was considered a joke if he dared to march in a woman suffrage parade. The automobiles at the end brought the pioneers and those who were too feeble or too old to walk. So the parade passed by, another earnest testimony of the growth and strength of the movement. The marching was surprisingly good in spite of two obstacles, the windy, blustery day, which made holding the banners difficult, and the fact that the line of route included many turning of corners, which made keeping a straight line very hard. All honor is due Miss Adela Potter, the chief marshal, for her able work in so splendidly organizing and so smoothly carrying through a big and impressive parade.

As the parade passed different points, suffrage speakers dropped out of the line and held outdoor meetings. After the parade a large mass meeting was held in the Baptist Temple, at which the speakers were Mrs. Catt, Dr. Shaw and Controller Prendergast.

Altogether November 1st passed off as a notable day in the suffrage annals of Brooklyn.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY.

Courtesy of The New York Tribune.

CUTTING THE BIRTHDAY CAKE.

THE PARTY AND THE CITY MOTHERS.

NOT since the famous reception to Madame Sarah Bernhardt has the Woman Suffrage Party entertained so successfully as on Saturday, November the 8th, when the wives of the victorious Fusion candidates were received at Headquarters. In the line were Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, wife of the Mayor-elect; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the re-elected District Attorney; the wife of the new President of the Board of Alderman, Mrs. George McAneny; Mrs. William Prendergast, wife of the Controller: Mrs. Douglas Mathewson, wife of the new President of the Bronx, and Mrs. Robert Adamson, one of our own captains, whose husband so ably managed the campaign. Mrs. Marcus Marks, Mrs. Lewis Pounds and Mrs. McCormick were unable to come.

Those representing the Party were Miss Mary Garrett Hay, our City Chairman; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough; Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, City Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, our Treasurer; Mrs. Frederick Nathan and Mrs. Sidney Reeve. Mrs. William Curtis Demorest and Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne presided at the tea table.

The affair was announced as a birthday party for the fusion movement and Mrs. Catt sent a gorgeous yellow cake, bearing the words, "Woman Suffrage Party. Victory 1915." Mrs. Mitchel cut the cake, which was the only ceremonial feature of the occasion, since speech-making was not in order. In spite of the rain in the early part of the afternoon, several hundred guests came to greet the representatives of the new administration, and to express their gratification that the women whose husbands will guard the welfare of New York for the next four years are with us and are glad to stand for the cause.

THE THANKSGIVING RALLY.

"OUR suffrage blessings are coming so fast that we now need a special day of our own to give thanks," said Miss Hay as she opened the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, November 19th. "Suffragists feel that they have great cause for rejoicing, not only because of the great victories in our own country within the year, but because, throughout the entire world our cause has advanced by leaps and bounds."

No meeting of the Party has ever had a more picturesque setting than that of the harvest home. The stage was decorated with shocks of corn and fruits and vegetables of glowing colors. There were apples, red beets of spectacular size, roistering yellow carrots of the specially beloved suffrage color, autumn leaves and berries. A row of great, ripe pumpkins, each bearing a flag of one of the suffrage states, was a conspicuous feature. In the background were the great Woman Suffrage Party flags with the legend of hope, "Victory 1915 in New York!" From the boxes and on the walls the District banners and pennants added their joyous color.

For the new suffrage states United States Senators had promised to speak. But the situation in Washing-

ton was such that only Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois and Congressman Taggart of Kansas were able to come. Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, in expressing his regrets sent the following message:

"Oregon is proud of having enfranchised her women, and nothing but good has or will come from permitting them an equal voice in government. She is always on the right side of great moral questions."

Senator Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona, telegraphed as follows:

"Arizona believes that the people should rule, and further believes that the women are a part of the people. Hence Arizona proudly takes her place in the list of states that have extended the ballot to women."

Senator Sherman outlined the reasons why Illinois gave only a limited franchise to women, but he predicted that before long the Constitution would be so amended that full suffrage would be established. He expressed himself as a profound believer in equal suffrage and said that there would never be a revolution in this country because the people knew how to work out their reforms at the ballot box. Congressman Taggart gave such a glowing account of conditions in Kansas that there is danger of a general exodus of New York women if the amendment is defeated in 1915.

Mrs. Catt received a warm welcome as she rose to tell of the victories in foreign lands. She said that no true suffragist works for her own enfranchisement but to release women all over the world from the artificial restraints put upon them because of sex. Whether it be a question of wearing veils, as in Turkey, or staying indoors, as in India, or of voting or not voting, as in England and America, the cause of women is one.

There was no doubt of the sentiment of the meeting when Mrs. Catt said in closing:

"Twenty years ago I began to work for the enfranchisement of women. They said at that time that they were afraid of the masses of women who would vote. In the years that have passed since, they have been admitting into this country men who did not care about the vote, and they have thrust the ballot upon them. In these twenty years they have admitted to these shores and given citizenship to more men—foreigners—than there were women of voting age in this country when I first began to work for their enfranchisement. And they still say—to the women: 'There are too many of you.' Reason will stand no more. We are going to be a government of the people or know the reason why.

"I think so little of war that I think our civil war was a mistake. For the money it cost we could have bought all the slaves and supported the Government for twenty years, and the worst of the war was the enmity engendered by it, which still lingers.

"I do not believe in war, but I say to you, fellow-citizens, that if the women are going on making their demand and election after election the voters are going against them at the polls, I tell you we will not endure it."

Miss Hay made an appeal for funds for the Party work and as a result more than $7,000 was pledged. The last speaker was our National President, Reverend Anna Howard Shaw, who told of the hopes for suffrage in 1914 and emphasized again the importance of the great victories of the past year.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed joining with the City Federation of Clubs in urging Mayor Kline to appoint five women among the new members of the Board of Education.

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AFTER the Harvest Home at Carnegie Hall, towards midnight, when all the speeches were made and the money for the campaign raised, a fruit and vegetable auction took place. The great California pumpkin, after much bidding, was finally sold to Mrs. Catt for $2.00. Mrs. Raymond Brown came off triumphant with the Colorado pumpkin; Washington went to Mrs. Eno, Chairman of Queens; Mrs. Nathan took Illinois. The others followed in quick succession. After that crowds of eager housewives rushed to the platform, buying red and yellow apples from two to five cents apiece. Citrons, squash, beets, carrots, egg-plant and various prize specimens of fruit and vegetables were carried off by a train of housekeepers. So the suffrage Thanksgiving broke up in a real market and harvest home, all of which shows that enthusiastic attention at a suffrage campaign meeting does not divert the attention of women from tomorrow's dinner and the providing instinct to procure foodstuffs at as reasonable a price as possible.

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STREET MEETINGS, PARADES AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

THE Woman Suffrage Party has had a very active year from the point of view of street meetings, parades and political campaigns. We have held 1,500 and more street meetings by actual record, and of course not all have been recorded. One district held meetings every night for one month. When the Woman Suffrage Party was but a month old, our meetings began; we have never remitted our efforts along this line, and we have reached hundreds of thousands of people in Greater New York.

Our parade work is becoming so active that we now have a special parade supply and banner room at our house at 48 East 34th Street. On the initiative of the Woman Suffrage Party with the cooperation of all but one other organization, last year the great torchlight parade—the largest suffrage parade up-to-date in the country—was held. We sent one of the largest out of town delegations to the parade in Washington, and as has been the case in every Spring parade, the Woman Suffrage Party had the largest representation of any organization, comprising about one-third of the whole line of march. This Fall the great Brooklyn parade originated with the Woman Suffrage Party, and all other organizations joined in heartily on a general cooperative committee.

Last fall we were campaigning in many districts. During the Party's history we have had several intensive campaigns against our enemies, and when we have not been campaigning ourselves, we have been cooperating with others. A year ago last Fall we began a campaign against Abraham Greenberg of the 26th Assembly District. We had engaged campaign Headquarters, we had put out our printing giving the record of the Assemblyman, and appropriated for initial expenses $500 from the City Committee, but as the candidate capitulated and at last agreed to vote for the woman suffrage amendment on the floor of the Assembly, we immediately turned our money and our forces in cooperation with the campaign already begun against Louis A. Cuvillier of the 30th Assembly District. Night after night our flying squadron of automobiles, our illuminated signs and our large band of speakers covered all the sections assigned to them.

This year, being an off year politically, we have to do no active campaign work, but we did cover every designation meeting. Our workers, nearly 200 of whom were out simultaneously, had pleasant interviews with candidates, and all new members of the legislature have been interviewed by members of their district who wish to keep them in touch with the suffrage work, in case they are returned to the Assembly or Senate next year. We have had more invitations to speak in the political clubs this Fall than ever before, and generally speaking, our relations with the political interests of the districts have become stronger and more friendly. Remember, that during the coming year, as in every year during the past, we must emphasize our spectacular public demonstrations, such as parades, pageants, street meetings and political work.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Towards Liberty With the outward struggle for liberty as shown in the suffrage movement we are more or less familiar. That there is an inner struggle, equally intense and infinitely more tragic, is less generally understood. It is this personal, spiritual aspect of the woman movement which Lucy Re-Bartlett interprets in her little volume of essays, *Towards Liberty*. In the first chapter she shows how in the struggle for the ballot women today are being forced into a mill of intensest spiritual labor out of which a new humanity entire will be evolved.

"No woman's conscience," she says, "changes from the old type to the new, from the old type, that is to say, of receptive obedience, to the new type of independent thought and loyalty to personal convictions, without the fire of prolonged struggle and sacrifice being in some way passed through. Whether woman faces this fire in the life of the home, or in the life of the 'market place' is of little matter, but face it in some way she must, ere the new free spirit can be born within her."

Of spiritual militancy and courage of conviction, the author adds:

"For that woman, be it noted, who can face a husband, a father or a brother on whom her life or happiness depends and oppose him in some passionate conviction—oppose him wholly, uncompromisingly, and sustainedly, whenever she feels that truth demands it—complementing speech with action when occasion may so require—*that* woman is of the same sacrificial spirit as she who goes to prison. And such action, though bewildering at first, ends in being comprehensible. For slowly, but surely, men come to see what is behind this fire—how it is indeed much nearer to love than the old submission, since it means woman for the first time *playing fair* with man—meeting him with sincerity, not deception, letting him get through her such currents of truth and reality as she herself feels—a contribution to life, in short, not a suffocation."

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The Tinder Box. Bernard Shaw and others have contended that it is not always man who proposes. But the idea of a woman's right to take initiative in the important matter of her mating has been a more or less classic joke. It is only recently that a few bold souls have dared suggest that there should be equality in love, as well as in politics and that a woman may seek as well as be sought in marriage. This is the theme, somewhat lightly handled by Maria Thompson Daviess in *The Tinder Box*.

It is a charming tale, full of humor and quaint characterization. If it is almost too roseate for every-day life it is at least appropriate for the holiday season. The author is a good suffragist and she understands how to show the spirit of the times without blazing into propoganda.

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Samantha on the Woman Question, by Marietta Holley.

"PHILANDER, the world is full of good men, and there are also bad men in the world, and, sez I, did you ever in your born days see a bad man that wasn't opposed to Woman Suffrage? All the men who trade in, and profit by, the weakness and sin of men and women, they every one of 'em, to a man, fight agin it. And would they do this if they didn't think that their vile trades would suffer if women had the right to vote? It is the great-hearted, generous, noble man who wants woman to become a real citizen with himself—which she is now now—she is only a citizen just enough to be taxed equally with man, or more exhorbitantly, and be punished and executed by the law she has had no hand in makin'."

WHAT BETTER CHRISTMAS GIFT THAN A BOOK?

SAMANTHA ON THE WOMAN QUESTION.—*By Marietta Holley. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co., N. Y. Price,* $1.00 *net.*

THE WORK-A-DAY GIRL.—*By Clara E. Laughlin. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co., N. Y. Price* $1.50 *net.*

FRANCES WILLARD.—*By Ray Strachey. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co., N. Y. Price,* $1.50 *net.*

TOWARDS LIBERTY.—*By Lucy Re-Bartlett. Longmans, Green and Co. Price, forty cents net.*

PRESSING QUESTIONS.—*By A. H. Mackmurdo. Published by John Lane Co., New York. Price,* $1.25 *net.*

ELLEN KEY.—*By Louise Nyström-Hamilton. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price,* $1.25 *net.* To be reviewed.

WOMAN IN SCIENCE.—*By H. J. Mozans. Published by D. Appleton and Co. Price,* $2.50 *net.*

A SURVEY OF THE WOMAN PROBLEM.—*By Rosa Mayreder. Published by George H. Doran Co., N. Y. Price,* $1.50 *net.* To be reviewed.

THE TINDER BOX.—*By Maria Thompson Daviess. Published by The Century Co. Price,* $1.00 *net.*

THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.—*By Eva R. Moore, Buffalo, N. Y. Price,* 50 *cents.*

HAGAR BY MARY JOHNSTON.—*Published by Houghton Mifflin Co. Price,* $1.40 ***net.*** To be reviewed.

SONNETS OF A SUFFRAGETTE.—*By Berton Braley. Browne & Howell Co., Chicago. Price* $1.00.

THE WIND BEFORE THE DAWN.—*By Dell H. Munger. Published by Doubleday, Page and Company. Price,* $1.35. [*Reviewed in the May* VOTER.]

VIRGINIA.—*By Ellen Glasgow. Published by Doubleday, Page and Company. Price,* $1.35 *net.* [*Reviewed in August* VOTER.]

THE UPHOLSTERED CAGE.—*By Josephine Pitcairn Knowles. Published by the George H. Doran Company. Price,* $1.50 *net.* [*Reviewed in the May* VOTER.]

WOMAN IN MODERN SOCIETY.—*By Earl Barns. Published by B. W. Huebsch. Price,* $1.25 *net.* [*Reviewed in the November* VOTER, 1912.]

LOVE AND ETHICS.—*By Ellen Key. Published by B. W. Huebsch. Price, sixty cents.* [*Reviewed in the March* VOTER, 1912.]

WAY STATIONS.—*By Elizabeth Robins. Published by Dodd, Mead and Company. Price,* $1.50 *net.* [*Reviewed in the May* VOTER.]

THE WOMAN WITH EMPTY HANDS.—*Published by Dodd, Mead and Company. Price, fifty cents, net.* [*Reviewed in the May* VOTER.]

TRADITION.—*George Middleton. Published by Henry Holt and Company. Price,* $1.35 *net.* [*Reviewed in the May* VOTER.]

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CONCERNING MAGAZINES.

IF you prefer to send a magazine as a Christmas gift, the following magazines are good friends of our cause: The *Pictorial Review*, the *Metropolitan Magazine*, *Judge*, *McClure's*, the *Survey*, the *Masses*, the *Public*, *La Follette's*, and *Harper's Weekly*.

Then the WOMAN VOTER is always with us, as well as the *Woman's Journal*, the *Suffragist* and *Everywoman*.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NOTES

Edited by ADALINE W. STERLING

MANHATTAN.

12th Assembly District.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District was held at the Friends' Seminary, 226 East 16th Street, on the evening of November 10th, when reports were made of the Summer activities. The speakers were Miss Edith Allen, Miss Elsie Strong, Miss Mary L. Wheeler and Miss Martha Klatschken.

16th Assembly District.

The principal activity of the district the past month was an automobile hike on the evening of October 31st. A gayly decorated car started from Headquarters at 8 o'clock and proceeded to 56th Street, between First and Second Avenues, where the first meeting was held. The leader, Mrs. Marie Johnsone, introduced the speakers, Mrs. Lillian Griffen, leader of the 31st District, and Miss Martha Klatschken. The second meeting was held at 54th Street and First Avenue, and the third at 46th Street and Second Avenue. Large audiences gathered at each meeting place and literature was eagerly accepted.

19th Assembly District.

An important business meeting of the district was held on Monday, November 17th, at the Claremont Progressive Club, to form plans for the Winter campaign. As the number of election districts has been increased, several new captains were appointed. The District Club will meet the first Monday of every month throughout the season, and plans have been made to secure speakers who will be both interesting and helpful. The Claremont Progressive Club has generously given the use of its assembly room one night each month "as long as the district wants it," and application has been made to the other political clubs for use of their rooms. The district was represented in the Brooklyn parade and at the Thanksgiving rally at Carnegie Hall.

21st Assembly District.

In accordance with new plans for the season, the district will hold a business meeting on the first Monday evening of each month. On the third Monday evening there will be a monthly social gathering. The first social affair was held on November 14th and was most enjoyable. It is hoped that the new plan will result in additional activity in the working machinery of the district.

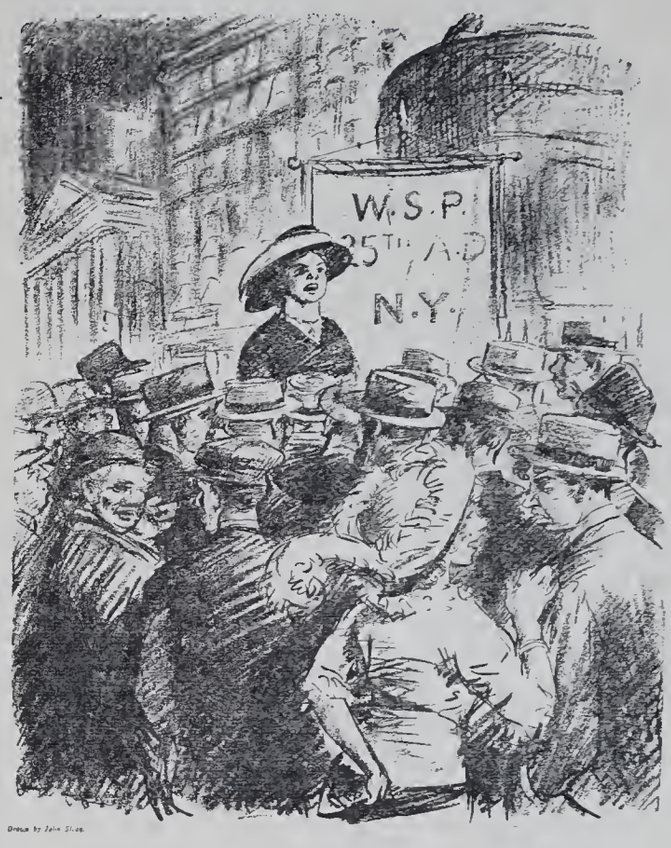
The 'cello recital held on October 24th at the residence of the Misses Gaffney, Riverside Drive, was a great success, in spite of unfavorable weather.

On November 3d a business meeting was held at the residence of Miss Florence Clark, 603 West 109th street, and many enrollments were taken.

23d Assembly District.

Street meetings have been held four times a week during October and November, whenever the weather was favorable. The first indoor meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, December 10th, at the club rooms of the William Marcy Association, in 145th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, Tammany Headquarters of 23d Assembly District.

A tea will be given on Friday afternoon, December 5th, between 3 and 6 o'clock, at the apartment of the Misses Hibbard, The Riviera, 157th Street and Riverside Drive. Mrs. Edgar Barber, who is the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, has arranged a very attractive programme with music and singing, and also story-telling in negro dialect. Mrs. Barber will be assisted by the Mesdames Horne, Whitney, Hepburn, Hutton, Burham, Stevenson, Davies and Dr. May Wilson.



Courtesy of The Masses

She's Got The Point

"You'd Better Be Good Jim, or I'll Join 'Em."

The affair promises to be a big success. The business meeting of the district will be held on the third Monday, December 15th, at 8:15, at the apartment of Mrs. O'Sullivan, 3681 Broadway, corner 153d Street.

25th Assembly District.

A meeting of captains and club members was held at Party Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street, on November 3d. Reports of progress and plans for canvassing formed the principal business of the evening.

An enjoyable and largely attended meeting took place at Headquarters, on November 21st at 8 P. M., when work for the campaign was discussed and addresses were made by Miss Mary G. Hay and Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks.

The district also held a meeting at the Liberal Club, 135 MacDougal Street, on the evening of November 25th. Miss Eva Ward of Cambridge University, niece of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who heads the English "Antis," spoke on "The Political Situation of Woman Suffrage in Great Britain and America." Judge John Sherwin Crosby made a forcible address on "Woman's Right to the Ballot."

31st Assembly District.

Thursday, November 13th, the first meeting of the Civic Betterment Club of the 31st Assembly District Woman Suffrage Party was held at the residence of Mrs. Jennie Galland, 214 West 121st Street. Mrs. Harriet Mason Galland, president, presided. The meeting was well attended and Miss Portia Willis made the address of the evening. As the name of the club implies, it stands for civic betterment, and the first meet-

ing in each month, held on the second Thursday evening, will be devoted to civics, political science, etc., while other evenings will be given to developing the social side. If anyone is interested enough to wish to attend, a note to Mrs. H. Mason, 230 W. 123d Street, will bring the desired information as to the time and place of the meeting.

A PEACEFUL INVASION.

Sometimes on the account of the removal of leader and captains it is necessary to reorganize an assembly district in the Borough of Manhattan. Such has been the case in the 24th Assembly District, left without a leader because the former head had departed for Italy.

The 24th District is unique in that it is the home of nations and races of every kind, and because here are found representatives of creeds of every sort. In this heterogeneous district Miss Martha Klatschken, field secretary of the Woman Suffrage Party, has been doing organization work for the past two or three weeks. Outdoor meetings were the opening wedge, and after an evening or two of astonishment, derision and mild interest, the hearers developed enthusiasm and a hundred enrollments were taken.

Then a vacant store was hired at 1671 Lexington Avenue and adorned with yellow bunting, yellow pennants, yellow signs and everything else of sunshine hue. From nine in the morning till ten at night, every day and Sunday, from November 17th to 24th, a constant succession of speakers explained suffrage to the dwellers of the district. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw led the band of speakers, which included "Gen." Rosalie Gardner Jones, "Col." Ida Craft, "Corporal" Klatschken, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Miss Winona Marlin, Mrs. Julia Reinhardt, Mrs. Lillian Griffin and others. Then the Voiceless Speech filled in the intervals when speakers were resting. Literature was handed out pound fashion, and Maxie Zeraskin, the tailor's son, who may some day be another Jan Kubelik, made his debut as a violinist and played delightfully enough to soothe the most acrid "Anti" who longs for a harp.

Everyone was delighted, from the landlord of the building, who with his wife entered heartily into the plan, to the janitor, the neighboring plumber, tailor and grocer.

The district extended a welcome to the invaders, and Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord White, social workers; Miss Addie Weihl, of the Harlem Federation; Miss Berger, Mrs. Helena Katz, who has qualified for the position of president of a parents' club by being the mother of seven children; Miss Mahoney, and her friend, Signora Bellochio, were among those who helped in the work. Not to be forgotten is Izzy Myrowitz, who washed the store windows so that the Voiceless Speech had a clear field. It was a great week and the results are a general up and doing in the district.

BROOKLYN.

3d Assembly District.

At the regular monthly meeting of the district, held October 27th, at the residence of Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, a report of the proceedings of the State Convention at Binghamton was made by Mrs. Sarah Meyer. The district also subscribed $25 for the parade, appointed Mrs. Joseph Hale the banner bearer, voted to take tickets for the Thanksgiving rally of the party at Carnegie Hall, and appointed a committee to arrange for a mass meeting to be given in January. Addresses were made by Mrs. William H. Rorke and the Rev. Roland Hill, D. D. A musical program was rendered by Miss Frances Hale. On November 24th the monthly meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Raul, 295 Clinton Street, at which an interesting program was offered.

6th Assembly District.

A rousing open air meeting was held on the evening of November 6th at Willoughby and Marcy Avenues, with Mrs. Edward Cahn, Miss Ida Craft and Miss Martha Klatschken as speakers. Thence speakers and helpers went to Broadway and Stockton Street and spoke to another gathering. A third meeting at Tompkins and De Kalb Avenues completed the evening's work. Many enrollments were taken and the contribution was very satisfactory. On the 17th a regular meeting of the district was held at the home of the leader, Mrs. Mark Rudich. Arrangements were made for hiring the moving picture house at De Kalb and Sumner Avenues, for December 3d, day and evening, when suffrage propaganda and suffrage films will be added to the usual program.

7th Assembly District.

The 7th Assembly District is being organized by Mrs. Schindler, and progress has been made from the beginning. Mrs. Schindler had an opportunity to talk to a group of women in one of the large churches in the district, and arrangements are being made by the Republican Club to have her present the subject of suffrage to them at their headquarters on Fifth Avenue.

If the weather permits speaking from an automobile will introduce street meetings in the district.

House to house canvassing has aroused quite an interest in suffrage in sections where very little was known on the subject, and requests for meetings are quite general.

The enthusiasm of the teachers in the public schools is very encouraging, and the prospect of doing effective organization work is quite good.

10th Assembly District.

The Tenth has had busy times the past month. Street meetings were held every Wednesday evening, and during the week preceding the parade nightly meetings were held, speakers being conveyed by automobile to four different locations. Mrs. Schindler, Miss Craft, Miss Klatschken, Miss Hinchey and Miss Eva Ward, of Cambridge University, assisted by Messrs. Beadle and Smith of the Men's League, and Dr. John Neary spoke convincingly for suffrage. This week was also marked by the invasion of the district by anti-suffragists, who forsook their homes to tell our women why they should remain within doors. The members of the district promptly took up the challenge and attended an Anti meeting near the Long Island Railroad station and distributed suffrage literature. The Voiceless Speech was displayed every day by the leader, Mrs. Barker, assisted by Mrs. Orr and Mrs. Craig in the immediate vicinity of the Anti headquarters. As our opposing sisters folded their tent and stole away immediately after the parade, we conclude our efforts were not in vain.

12th Assembly District.

The 12th Assembly District joined the State organization this Fall and sent Miss Adella Potter as delegate to the State Convention. On October 30th and 31st and November 1st the district had a booth at Gelston's store, on Seventh Avenue, to advertise the Brooklyn parade. Thirteen dollars' worth of literature, parade sashes and banners were sold and a good deal of rainbow literature distributed. At present the district is making a house to house canvass of the 6th Election District. So far about 200 voters have been interviewed, many of whom promise to vote for the amendment in 1915. The second meeting of the 12th Assembly District Club was held at the residence of Miss Kendrick, 321 Garfield Place, on Monday evening, November 17th. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Edith Hallock; secretary, Miss Helen McCaldin; treasurer, Miss Rawlinson.

16th Assembly District.

The district was represented at a Hallowe'en party and euchre given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the White House Democratic Club. Mrs. Marguerite Krecker and Mrs. Mary M. Lilly were invited guests on this occasion.

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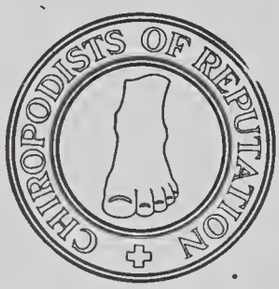

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

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VOTE FOR THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT 1915

An open air meeting was held at Atlantic and Fourth Avenues, following the parade, at which Mr. George Lloyd was the speaker. Mrs. Grace G. Wolterbeek spoke to a large audience in Borough Park on November 7th. Among her hearers were many pupils of the Girls' High School and the interest aroused has resulted in the formation of a Junior Suffrage League.

18th Assembly District.

Numerous meetings have been held in the district during the past month. On November 6th the First Club met at the home of Mrs. Harriet Comstock, 415 East 18th Street, and listened to an eloquent address by Miss Eva Ward, of England. On the 13th the Third Club held a meeting at 3019 Farragut Road, the home of the president, Mrs. Walter Lehman. Mrs. Harriet Comstock spoke to an interested audience. A reception and tea was given by the Fourth Club of the district at the residence of Mrs. F. A. Dreyfus, 36 Midwood Street. Mr. Philip Comstock spoke at the home of Miss Winchester, Sterling Place, on the 24th inst., on "The Men's League and Its Needs." Mr. Alex. Fichandler also made an address.

The last meeting of the month was that of the First Club on the 26th, at which Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks, leader of the 27th District, Manhattan, made a stirring address. The Executive Board of the district has formulated plans for active work during the Winter.

20th Assembly District.

Mrs. Grace G. Wolterbeek, who has been organizing the suffrage forces in this district, brings a most encouraging report of work accomplished.

The district is fortunate in securing Mrs. Charles Orrin Blaisdell as club president and Mrs. W. E. Dean as vice-president. They have already planned a series of out of door meetings and a mass meeting for the voters of the district. Mrs. Dean has organized a thriving Junior Suffrage League among the high school girls. Mrs. Blaisdell has issued over a hundred invitations for a suffrage meeting at her home, 1091 Bushwick Avenue, on Thursday, December 4th, and hopes to secure at this time a splendid working staff for the district. The printing for these meetings has been donated by Mrs. Hesse.

The Rev. Duncan Genns, rector of St. Thomas, has arranged to have Mrs. Wolterbeek speak at a meeting of the ladies of the parish on December 16th. Another invitation to Mrs. Wolterbeek is from Dr. John Lewis Clark to speak before the Ladies' Aid Society of his church.

Some of the ladies who are helping in the organization of this district are Mrs. Lena Hesse, Mrs. George B. Goodwin, Mrs. Francis L. Fry and Mrs. J. L. Clark.

22d Assembly District.

The Suffrage Study Club of the district has arranged a meeting on the first Wednesday of each month at the home of Mrs. L. D. Morton, 79 Grant Avenue. The speaker at the November meeting was Mrs. Cheel, of the 11th Assembly District. A euchre party will be given on the 4th of this month at Mrs. Morton's residence for the benefit of the district treasury.

BRONX.

34th Assembly District.

The district has a varied round of activities to report for the past month. Street meetings have been held once a week in election districts where considerable work has already been done, and twice a week where propaganda was more needed.

The Thirty-fourth was well represented in the Brooklyn parade. Mrs. Reynolds acted as marshal, and Mrs. Eva Joseph was banner bearer, and the leader, Mrs. Pierce, headed the delegation.

On Election Day the business of selling THE VOTER was carried on briskly by the leader, who placed the publication on six news stands.

A suffrage tea was given at 2038 Mapes Avenue, on November 15th, from 4 to 10 P. M. A musical programme was provided during the afternoon. In the evening Dr. Maude Glasgow made an address on the subject of "White Slavery" and afterwards answered the many questions suggested by the topic. The tea was largely attended and many converts were made to the suffrage cause.

RICHMOND.

The suffragists of Staten Island have opened a combined lunch and tea room and headquarters in Tompkinsville, at the foot of Central Avenue. Here the Assembly District work as conducted by the leader, Miss Edith Whitmore, will be carried on.

HIKING IN RICHMOND.

The Staten Island automobile hikes have continued through November. The Suffrage Party by this agency has added 508 signatures to the list of enrollments; 2,000 leaflets have been distributed and 80 copies of THE VOTER have been sold.

To some of the speakers who are used to speaking in city streets, where a crowd assembles if anybody even stops and looks up, the deserted roads of our country villages seemed appalling, but this situation has developed, as every adverse situation will, someone to meet it. Therefore the Richmond hikers developed a "curtain raiser." A woman who could stand up in the automobile and glancing at the yelling, curious little boy, at the loafer on the grog-shop steps, at the timid female at the upper window, would lift her eyes well above the imaginary multitude, and raising her voice slowly and distinctly, utter suffrage platitudes till the crowd came and she gave way to a better speaker.

One rainy Saturday night the automobile stopped in an apparently deserted street, the water lay in puddles shining black under the electric light, the lighted windows of the stores were dim with the recent rain, and even the saloons looked discouraged. But the "curtain raiser" took her courage in both hands and drawing a deep breath, began her usual little speech. Out they came, from down the wet street, out of the sloppy side yards and 'round the dripping corners, men, women and children, eager and interested. Out they stayed while the real speakers of the evening preached the gospel of equal suffrage.

When the rain fell somebody handed up an umbrella and the intrepid little women kept right on. The audience put up umbrellas, if they had them, if not they sought shelter in near-by doorways. When the shower held up they came out and stood, regardless of wet and cold, till long past ten o'clock.

Enough of gratitude cannot be expressed by the managers of these hikes for the kindly and generous spirit of the speakers, who came mostly from New York, and gave their time and strength in thus helping on the good cause.

So successful has this way of reaching the people proved, that the Suffrage Party of Richmond Borough is planning for similar expeditions in the Spring, when the warm weather will make it both possible and pleasant for speakers and audiences to meet again.

WAKE UP!

WE must be awake, alert and active if we would win our cause in 1915. Probably no one activity is more far reaching and effective than public speaking. We need good speakers in every District of each of the five boroughs, and we need them at once.

Every Tuesday evening a class in public speaking is held at Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street. This class is doing remarkable work in training efficient and practical speakers and in developing voices that carry and convince.

Leaders are urged to announce this class at their District meetings and to invite the workers to join. The tuition is but three dollars for the lessons and the fact that the work is under the direction of Jenne Morrow Long insures the best possible training.

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Woman Suffrage Party Calendar

MASS MEETING
WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY
Opera House, Academy of Music, Brooklyn
Saturday, December 6th, at 8.15 p. m.
SPEAKERS
Jane Addams **Fola La Follette**
Senator Borah, of Idaho
Tickets $1.00, 50c., 25c. to be obtained at Headquarters
27 LAFAYETTE AVENUE

♣ ♣ ♣

Dec. 1st—Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Meeting of District Club, Claremont Progressive Club. 8.15 P. M.
Brooklyn, 12th Assembly District. Mass meeting at Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue near Fifth Avenue. 8 P. M. Speakers: Mrs. Wm. T. Rorke, Mrs. Isabel Schindler and Rev. Waldo A. Amos. The newly elected Assemblyman, Mr. Wm. T. Simpson, has been asked to preside.

Dec. 2d—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District. Business meeting, 202 Lefferts Place. 8.15 P. M.
Class in Public Speaking. Headquarters. 8.15 P. M.

Dec. 3d—Queens, 4th Assembly District. Meeting of Richmond Hill Suffrage Club. Home of Mrs. Hale, Abingdon Road. 3 P. M.

Dec. 4th—Queens, 4th Assembly District. Meeting of Men's League, Ridgewood Times Building. 8.30 P. M.
Brooklyn, 20th Assembly District. Meeting. 3 P. M. Home of Mrs. Charles O. Blaisdell, 1091 Bushwick Avenue. Speaker, Mrs. G. G. Wolterbeek.
Queens, 4th Assembly District. Regular meeting of Flushing Equal Franchise Society. 3.30 P. M. League Building, Flushing.
Queens, 4th Assembly District. Business meeting of Jamaica Suffrage Club, 45 Union Avenue. 3 P. M.

Dec. 5th—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District Tea. 3 to 6 P. M. Music, singing, story-telling. The Riviera, 157th Street and Riverside Drive.

Dec. 6th—Manhattan, 27th Assembly District. Meeting at Young Woman's Christian Association, 21 West 44th Street. 8 P. M.

Dec. 8th—Manhattan, 12th Assembly District. Meeting, 226 East 16th Street. 8 P. M.
Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Captain's meeting, 195 Claremont Avenue. 8.15 P. M.
Queens, 4th Assembly District. Public meeting, Queens Suffrage Club. Home of Mrs. Bell, Pleasant Street. 3 P. M.

Dec. 9th—Class in Public Speaking. Headquarters. 8.15 P. M.

Dec. 10th—Richmond, 1st Assembly District. Workers' Convention, with Mrs. Catt, 115 Davis Avenue. 3 P. M.
Richmond, 1st Assembly District Mass Meeting, Curtis Lyceum, Staten Island Academy, New Brighton. Admission free. Speaker, Mrs. Carrie C. Catt.

Dec. 10th—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District. Public meeting. Tammany Democratic Club of 23d Assembly District, 507 West 145th Street. 8.15 P. M.
Manhattan, 27th Assembly District. Headquarters' Tea. 4 to 6 o'clock. Mr. Laidlaw guest of honor. Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, hostesses.

Dec. 11th—Manhattan, 27th Assembly District. Executive meeting, 48 East 34th Street. 1 P. M.
Queens, 1st Assembly District meeting. 3 P. M. Home of Mrs. James Hoben, 169 12th Street, Long Island City.
Queens, 4th Assembly District. Regular meeting. Hollis Suffrage Club, Haff Building, Hollis. 3 P. M.

Dec. 12th—Brooklyn, 14th Assembly District. Junior Suffrage Club meets at home of Miss M. A. Raferty, 128 South 1st Street. 8 P. M.

Dec. 15th—Manhattan, 23d Assembly District. Business meeting. Home of Mrs. O'Sullivan, 3681 Broadway. 8.15 P. M.

Dec. 16th—Brooklyn, 20th Assembly District. Suffrage meeting for women of St. Thomas' Parish. 3 P. M. Parish House, Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street. Speaker, Mrs. Grace Wolterbeek.
Class in Public Speaking. Headquarters. 8.15 P. M.

Dec. 18th—Queens, Borough Mass Meeting. Masonic Hall, Union Avenue, Jamaica. 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Carrie C. Catt.

Dec. 23d—Class in Public Speaking. Headquarters. 8.15 P. M.

Dec. 30th—Class in Public Speaking. Headquarters. 8.15 P. M.

♣ ♣ ♣

POLITICAL EQUALITY ASSOCIATION.

Public meetings at the Headquarters of the Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st Street, Monday evenings at 8:30 P. M. Admission free and the public cordially invited to attend.

Monday, December 1st—Miss Katherine Devereux Blake will speak on "Education and the Woman's Vote."

Monday, December 8th—Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch will speak on "Woman Suffrage—One Step Towards Democracy."

Monday, December 15th—Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth will speak on "Suffrage Progress."

Monday, December 22d—Miss Martha Klatschken will give a talk on "Woman Suffrage."

Monday, December 29th—Hon. William S. Bennet will speak on "A Man's Point of View Concerning Woman Suffrage."

♣ ♣ ♣

THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY.

Meetings every Tuesday at 4 P. M. Admission free to members. To the public, fifty cents. Tea served.

Dec. 2d—The Industrial Woman—Her Relation to Suffrage. Speaker. Miss Frances Perkins.

Dec. 9th—The Effect of Woman's Entrance Into Politics on "Woman's Sphere". Speaker. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Dec. 16th—The Effect on Woman's Entrance Into Politics on Politics. Speaker, Miss Helen Todd.

Dec. 30—Woman and Citizenship. Discussion led by Mrs. Jessica G. Cosgrave.

A MERRIER CHRISTMAS IN THE SHOPS.

Continued from Page 17.

During the Summer and Fall a vigorous union has been started in New York. It is growing steadily in spite of bitter opposition. Employers send their delivery automobiles to toot and ring bells, trying to drown its speakers as they tell the girls coming out of the stores at night of the hope in organization. Managers take down names of those listening as if they meant to dismiss them. But the clerks only cheer the speakers, whose voices prevail against all the hubbub, and the crowds grow larger.

Some of the most dramatic scenes are occurring on the streets, unreported, of course, by the newspapers. For even where the editors, favorable to the union, would be glad to give it space —and this is frequently the case—they dare not print anything so obnoxious to such valuable advertisers.

Let us continue to do our shopping early by all means. But let us also support the union with money and encouragement now. And later, if a strike is necessary, let us, bearing gladly the inconvenience of not being able for a while to buy anything, be ready to cheer the girls and help them to victory. For through such battles lies the road to a permanent and well-founded "peace on earth, good will to men."

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FOR some time advertisers have been using the suffrage slogan and now manufacturers are putting up "Votes for Woman" products. The country has just been flooded in preparation for Christmas with candy of that name put up in boxes of yellow, white and black. It is manufactured by a prominent suffragist in Ohio, who was prompted to do so by his mother, Mrs. Crane, a devoted suffrage worker. A certain percentage of the sales price of the candy goes into suffrage work in the state in which it is sold.

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No. 23 Three-piece set of "Parfait". English ivory, script monogram; 3 to 5 initals. *Value, $6.50*....**4.50**

No. 23a Set without monogram. *Value, $5.50*....**3.75**

No. 25 Morocco leather traveling case, Black, Purple, Green or Red, lined with moire silk, equipped with nine Ivory toilet pieces. *Value, $9.75*....**6.95**

No. 27 White Ivory Picture frame, square or oval insert, 8 x 6 inches..... .....**1.45**

No. 29 White Ivory Clock.**2.45**

No. 211 Rhinestone inlaid hairpin of Demi Blonde or Amber. *Value, $3.00*...**1.95**

No. 213 Rhinestone inlaid hairpin of Demi Blonde or Amber. *Value, $4.00*...**2.95**

No. 215 Hinge top rhinestone inlaid hairpin of Demi Blonde or Amber. *Value, $5.00*..**3.95**

No. 217 Demi Blonde or Amber hairpin, hinge top of platinum finish, mounted with rhinestones. *Value, $7.50*.....**5.95**

No. 219 Pure thread silk, black, white or pink, self-emb'd, lisle sole and top. Assorted designs. pair **95c.** **3 pair for 2.75**

No. 221 Pure thread silk, black, white, tan and colors, lisle or silk sole and garter tops. *Value, $1.35*....**.95**

No. 223 Pure thread silk, black or white, lace insertion and self hand-emb'd. Dub L. garter top. pair **2.85** **3 pair for 7.85**

No. 225 Pure thread silk hose, in white, light blue or pink, hand-emb'd in self color. Dub. L garter top. *Value, $2.50*.....**1.95**

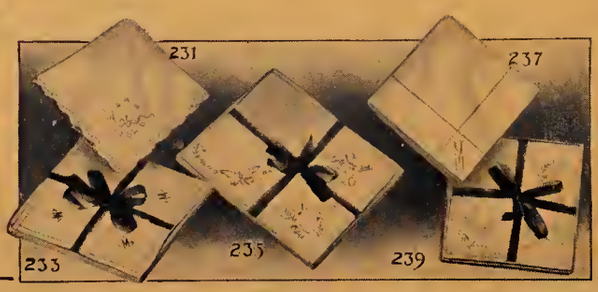
No. 227 Pure thread black silk, hand-emb'd in self or colors, also white, light blue or pink, self-emb'd. pair **1.95** **3 pair for 5.70**

No. 229 Pure thread silk, in black, with self or white hand-emb'd clox, lisle sole. *Value, $1.85*.....**1.35**

No. 231 Embroidered Handkerchief, one corner. Madeira effect. each...**25**

No. 233 Handkerchief, corded border, colored initial **box of 6** **75**

No. 235 Embroidered linen handkerchiefs, assorted designs. **box of 3**....**1.00**

No. 237 Two-inch hem Handkerchief, colored initial. **box of 6**....**1.00**

No. 239 French hand-emb'd linen handkerchief, hand-hemstitched. **box of 3 1.50**